PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

Fair; warmer.

BOYS SAIL INTO

one of our Blue Chinchilla Reefers that we place on sale this week, commencing Monday. They are fancy lined and have a velvet collar and will be fast sailers at the price,

REEFER is nothing more or less than a very short overcoat, combining cheapness, durability and warmth, with comfort, ease and freedom of action. You can reef a sail, or sail clear of a reef if you buy one

INJURED AT JACKSON

Condition of Living Victims of the

Michigan Central Wreck.

verely Hurt They May Succumb

to Their Wounds.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 14.-All but two of

those injured in yesterday's accident on the

Michigan Central at this point will doubt-

less recover. Some will have disfigured

faces, and others will have afflictions

through life that will bear against their

physical vigor. The two most seriously in-

jured are Miss Blanche Beardslee, of East

Canton, Pa., and Miss Johanna Healey, of

Morris Run, Pa. Miss Beardslee has

fracture of the skull, internal injuries and

is frightfully cut and bruised about the

body. There is only the faintest hope of her

recovery. She spoke this morning for the

first time since the accident. She does not

know the fate of her mother, who was

picked up dead on the platform on the

same car on which Miss Beardslee was

found. Miss Johanna Healey has fractures of both legs. Some of the local physicians thought the amputation of one leg would be necessary to save her life, but Surgeon-

general McLean, of the Michigan Central who has been looking after

this

morning

said

after a consultation with several phy

might be avoided and Miss Healey would

recover. Mrs. James Sloan, of North Brookfield, N. Y., is an addition to the list

of injured reported yesterday. She is hurt in the hip and abdomen. She was the only

person injured in the train that was pulled

by engineer Whalen. She was in the sec-

ond car behind the engine, and was caught

some way in the timbers and crushed. Her

husband escaped through the window of the car and lifted her through the same

aperture. They are at the Hibbard House.

Mrs. Sloan will recover. There is some doubt about the identity of the man report-

ed as George Hoffman, of Louisville, Ky., in the list of yesterday's dead. There was nothing on him to indicate who he was, and

the hurried statements of three fellow-passengers of the deceased, who have left the city, is all that is known about him.

They said they believed he was George Hoffman. The list of dead remains un-

Engineer Whalen, of the second section,

still insists that he trie! his air brake at

Jackson Junction, and that it worked all

right then, though it refused to respond when it was needed. Railroad men say

the brakes could not fail so quickly on both the engine and the cars. "The reason

for failure of brakes to work," said an engineer, "is by lack of pressure in the

air cylinders under the coaches and on the engine. How the air could get out I do not pretend to understand. It does not escape except by some carelessness."

One Killed and Another Injured.

CONNEAUT, O., Oct. 14.-Nickel-plate

Went Through a Bridge.

bound freight train on the Louisville, Ev-

ansville & St. Louis road went through a

bridge at Grossland, a small station near

here, to-day. Ten cars loaded with mer-

chandise were demolished. No one was in-

jured. Passenger travel was impeded

STRYCHNINE IN THE FOOD.

Several Members of a Family Dead and

Others Dying.

NEVADA, Mo., Oct. 14.-The first authen-

tic story of a wholesale poisoning at Jerico

Springs has just been received. The town

is many miles distant from a railroad or

telegraph line. Last Monday night Irvin

Comstock, his wife, little son and a neigh-

bor, Mrs. Wallace, ate supper, and imme-

diately became very sick. One of the

neighbors happened to call at the house,

and found them all prostrated. Doctors

were hastily summoned, and worked with

the stricken family all night. At 6 o'clock

the next morning Mrs. Wallace died in great agony, and on Wednesday morning Mr. Comstock died in a spasm. Mrs. Comstock is now dying, and Mrs. McCrary,

who has been acting as nurse in the stricken

home, is also in the throes of death from

having drank a cup of coffe prepared from

the family's provisions. The boy is out of

danger. An examination of the edibles

showed all to contain strychnine. Great

excitement prevails over the affair, never-

theless there is not a breath of suspicion

against anyone. The whole affair is shroud-ed in mystery. The Comstocks are promi-

nent, but are not known to have any ene-

PATRIOTIC WINNEBAGOANS.

People of an Illinois County Place Flags

on 133 School Houses.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 14.-The work of

flag-raising over the 133 public schools in

Winnebago county was completed with a

big celebration in district No. 10, in Du-

rand township, to-day. The G. A. R. post

veterans from Rockford and hundreds of

school children from all over the county

took part in the patriotic exercises. This

is the first county in the United States to

provide a flag for every schoolhouse. The

flag-raising movement was started by Pres-

ident Harrison, who, while attending the

centennial of the inauguration of Wash-

ington as the first President of the United

States in New York, made a suggestion that the American flag should be provided

for every schoolhouse in the land. That

was the beginning, and the suggestion has

been acted upon in almost every State and

Mackey's Assallant Convicted.

trial of Wesley G. Rippey for shooting millionaire J. W. Mackey last February was concluded yesterday. The jury, after

deadly weapon and recommended him to

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.-The second

Territory in the Union.

from Beloit, with a band, many G. A. R.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

twelve hours.

changed. Twelve were killed.

that it was thought amputation

injured.

Clicago & St. Louis. ROUTE.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE

Only Line Landing Passengers on Miss Beardslee and Miss Healey so Sethe Grounds.

DAILY EXCURSIONS CHICAGO and RETURN,

FOR THE GOOD TO BETURN FOR TEN DAYS.

All trains stop at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street and Twenty-second street. & TRAINS Daily between INDIANAPOLIS and CHICAGO To Chicago, |No. *1 | No. *17 | No. 3 | No. *7 | No. *5 Lv. Ind'polis 11.20am 11.55am 4.45pm 11.30pm 12.45am Ar. Chicago 5.15pm 5.45pm 10.50pm 6.55am 7.30am

RETURNING. No.*18 No. 8 | No.*10 | No. *12 | No. *4 Lv. Chicago. 8.30am 1.00pm 8.10pm 9.15pm 11.30pm Ar. Ind'polis 2.40pm 7.10pm 2.25am 3.40am 6.00am

Additional trains: No. 91eaves indianapolis at 7:10 s.m., for Lafayette and Chicago. DINING CARS on Nos. 1, 17, 8 and 18. LCCAL INDIANAPOLIS PARLOR CARS on Nos. 1 & 4 LOCAL INDIANAPOLIS SLEEPERS on Nos. 7 and 4. All day trains have parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and clining-chair cars.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

CHICAGO

Saturday, Oct. 21. Only for the ROUND TRIP Good going on all trains of Oct. 10. Good return ing on all trains for ten days.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices. No. 1 East Washington st., 36 Jackson place, Massa-chusetts avenue and the Union Station, *Daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

THE

C., H. & D. R. R. ARE STILL SELLING

MILEAGE BOOKS

2 CENTS PER MILE GOOD ON

21 DIFFERENT ROADS. TRAINS FOR

CINCINNATI

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS *2:30 a m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a m., *10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m., *4:02 p. m. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

City ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent. THE MORNING TRAIN

LEAVES INDIANAPOLIS

7:00-a. m.-7:00

Other trains leave as follows: 12:01 noon, 4:20 p. m., 12:30 a. m., 2:05 a. m. Ticket Offices—26 South Illinois street, Union Sta-

tion and Massachusetts avenue.

POEMS . . HERE AT HOME . .

James Whitcomb Riley's New volume of POEMS sent by mail on

receipt of \$1.50. CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., 6 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith streets, in Cincinnati, O., on V inesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business Oct. 5, 1893, and reopen at 10 o'clock a.m., Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary. Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1833.

MADAME SWEENIE IS NOW LOCATED AT 39 West Washington Street, Over Sullivan's Cloak Store,

- AND IS READY TO MAKE UP -Ladies' Dresses and Garments

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year | temporary insanity.

In the latest artistic styles.

The Long Struggle in the Senate Probably Near a Close.

Renewed Efforts by the Leading Democrats to Effect an Agreement by Passing a Compromise Bill.

ADMINISTRATION MEASURE

Incidents of Yesterday's Session of the Wearisome Senate.

Speech by Mr. Jones, of Nevada-Repealers Tricked by Silverites-Voorhees Not Yet Begun to Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. - To-day has been pregnant with rumors of compromises and agreements on the silver question. That Senators representing various factions had been together was an easily ascertained fact, but the result of those conferences is, in many cases, a matter of pure conjecture. Still, enough is known to lead to the conclusion that mutual concessions were made, and the statements of Senators justify the hope that before next week shall have passed into history there will be a forward movement toward a settlement of the question that has been vexing the Senate and the American people. Just what the compromise will be cannot be said, but the idea that meets with most favor contemplates the following provisions: The repeal of the Sherman act, to take place four years hence, the purchase of silver bullion being meantim reduced to something like 2,000,000 ounces a month; an amendment to the law of 1875 authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds; that such bonds shall be redeemable five years from date, and that the interest shall not exceed 34 per cent.; the retirement of all treasury and other notes under \$10 in value when they shall come into the treasury in the ordinary course of business, and the substitution therefor of silver certificates or coined silver, the bullion now in the treasury and the seigniorage to be coined for this purpose. The continuous session of the Senate, beginning Wednesday, is not felt to have been so decisive on either side as was expected. The repealers are disappointed at the capacity of the silver men to make speeches. The silver men had hoped that when this was demonstrated to the repealers they would conclude to abandon the bill or consent to postpone its further consideration. The result is practically a drawn battle All except a few of the extreme repeal men admit that the only way out is by compromise. Some time next week is set for the end. Senator Faulkner says Wednesday or Thursday. Others think it will be by Monday or Tuesday. It is hoped to bring all Democrats into line on a compromise by that time and make it a party measure. The limit of silver to be coined will doubtless be fixed at \$700,000,000 or \$500, 000,000. All small notes will also be retired and all gold coins below \$10. The Sec retary of the Treasury will be authorized to use bonds now in the treasury to increase the gold reserve to \$300,000,000. at 3 per cent. interest. The bill referred to in these dispatches yesterday as being approved by the Cabinet, and which is being prepared at the Treasury Department, is on those lines, but it limits future silver purchases to \$90,000,000. The story finds conlirination in the fact that Director of the Mint Preston was closeted with Senator Cockrell at the Capitol for several hours

SENATOR JONES SPEAKS.

passenger train No. 3 ran into some empty box cars, blown from a siding on to the The Nevada Silverite Given Close Atmain track at Hamburg, a short distance tention-Boast by Voorhees. this side of Buffalo, early this morning. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. - Considering Fireman J. B. Lane, of this place, was instantly killed and engineer George Henry received injuries which will probably prove that members of the Senate did not find their beds until after midnight, there was liberal attendance when the Vice President rapped for order this morning. The long strain is beginning to show itself upon the Senators as individuals, however, CENTRALIA, Ill., Oct. 14.-A west-

and they are looking forward quite anx-

iously to Sunday for rest.

To-day's session lasted only six hours. but it was a session of much interest. It opened with a personal explanation from Mr. Morgan in reply to newspaper strictures on him for his supposed hostility to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He denied having ever intimated that he would vote against unconditional repeal, but said that he would vote against conditional repeal, as proposed in the Voorhees substitute, which he characterized as "very ridiculous, very injurious and very cowardly." In some preliminary roll calls seventy-two Senators voted, or only eleven less than the whole number. It was perhaps that fact which stimulated Mr. Voorhees to declare at the close of the day's session, after a remarkable speech against the bill by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, that in the language of John Paul Jones the friends of the bill "had only begun to fight." Preliminary to the opening of the session "the silver Senators" had the chamber to themselves exclusively. Mr. Morgan had regained possession of his own desk. which had been for two days past usurped by Mr. Stewart. It was noticeable that Mr. Morgan was at one time in earnest conversation with Messrs. Kyle and Allen, who had come to consult him on some subject,

at another time with Dubois and Teller and still later with Peffer. The tangle which the Senate finally found itself in last night, and which resulted in the adjournment of that body, was the outcome of a cleverly-laid plot, originated by Senator Dubois. The silver men knew that on a roll call, where pairs would have to be recognized, that the repeal members would not be able to obtain a quorum, though on a call of the Senate in which pairs could be violated a quorum was present. The difficulty then was to obtain call. Senator Teller examthe rules and discovered what proved to be a successful ner of bringing about the end. It is a rule of the Senate that, except by unanimous consent, a public document cannot be read in that body if it has been previously read. Mr. Teller, during a call for a quorum, explained his scheme to Mr. Peffer, who was speaking, and a few moments later Mr. Peffer, from the mass of manuscript that he had on his desk, resurrected a public document and began to read it with great deliberation. Immediately Mr. Teller was on his feet and objected to the reading. He raised a point of order against the reading, and, after some debate, the chairman gave his decision, from which an appeal was taken and a roll call ordered. This was what the silver men were looking for, and on the roll call it was developed that no quorum was present. It was then that the repeal stepped into another trap. Mr. Vilas tried to force Mr. Dubois to vote, and a long debate ensued. An effort was made to take a

being out three hours, returned a verdict finding defendant guilty of assault with a again developed, and the Senate was forced to adjourn. Senator Morgan took the floor during the morning hour to-day to make a personal Ohio home.

explanation in reply to some Alabama It was expected that General Carnahan the Feder newspaper's criticism, and delivered a fa- would reach Washington last week for the receiver. the mercy of the court. He will be sen-tenced next Saturday. His defense was

cetious speech which had the effect of starting the Senate off in good humor with itself and the world. Notices were given of proposed amend-ments to the rules of the Senate, as fol-By Mr. Lodge: It shall not be in order for a Senator to read a speech, either written or printed. Also, when the Senate refuses to excuse a Senator from voting and he

still declines to vote, he shall be counted as present for the purpose of making a By Mr. Stewart: That no Senator interested in any national bank shall vote upon any question affecting the coinage or issue of currency by the government or through the instrumentality of national banks. By Mr. Gallinger: When a majority of the Senate submits a request in writing through the Chair that debate close on a bill or resolution reported from a com-mittee, such paper shall be referred to the committee on rules, whose duty it shall be, within five days, to report an order naming a day and hour when a vote shall be taken, and action upon such report shall be had without amendment or de-

A resolution offered by Mr. Dolph, re-ferring to the committee on privileges and ferring to the committee on privileges and elections the question whether absent Senators may be "compelled" to attend, was taken up and agreed to.

By a vote of 29 to 37 the Senate declined to excuse Mr. Dubois from voting. His name was thereupon called, and he refused to answer. This ended the affair, and the repeal bill was taken up for consideration, Mr. Jones, of Nevada, speaking in opposition to repeal.

Mr. Jones's speech elicited many inquiries from the repeal Senators, notably Gray, Vilas and Aldrich. Mr. Jones asserted that, whenever rates of interest fall it indicates whenever rates of interest fall it indicates

whenever rates of interest fall it indicates that the purchasing power of money is increasing. Rates of interest, he said, had fallen in this country for twenty years. Mr. White suggested, and Mr. Jones assented, that remonetization of silver would increase rates of interest. "But," said Mr. Jones, "I have been better able to pay 8 and 10 per cent. interest than I am now to pay 2 per cent." In reply to Mr. Vilas, he said he had no fear of monetary derangement if silver should be coined free as it would go to a parity with gold in ten minwould go to a parity with gold in ten min-utes. He denied that there was a store of silver bullion that would flow to this country. Silver in France, he said, was now selling at \$1.32 per ounce and India never gave up any silver.

Mr. Jones said that he proposed to be candid about the question. The pending bill was not merely the repealing of the Sherman law with a view of providing a

substitute for it. If that were the intention no reason could be shown why should not be embodied in the repeal bill It was a veiled attempt to impose the gold standard upon the people of the United States. The very vehemence of the denial was of itself suspicious. "The lady doth protest too much methinks." By the passage of this bill you go absolutely to the gold standard, and rather than have a gold standard at the expense of justice give me standard of justice at the expense of gold. Mr. Jones began his speech shortly before 1 o'clock. For the first two hours h confined himself closely to the typewritten sheets which he had lying on the desk before him, and which he took up, page by page, and read very rapidly from the third level of the center aisle. His manner in presenting facts and his high reputation for a thorough knowledge of the subject which he was discussing obtained for him a legree of attention that had not been accorded to any other speaker since Mr. Voorhees made his opening argument for the bill. There were between sixty and seventy Senators, about equally divided between both sides, in their seats, all of them with the chairs wheeled around so as to face the speaker, and when, after two hours' reading, he abandoned his prepared speech in order to meet objections and arguments and to answer the questions which were put to him from both sides, the scene became quite dramatic and the interest intensified. The chamber was crowded. There was a line of listeners, including many members of Congress, standing a around the south wall. After about an your spent in answering questions and neeting objections Mr. Jones reverted to iis prepared speech, but was soon again nvoived in an argument with Mr. Aldrich. Taking advantage of a break in this discussion, Voorhees said: "First, I desire to congratulate the Senator from Nevada upon his splendid contribution to the literature of this great debate this afternoon. The charm," he said, "has been enhanced by

he personal affection which the members of this body have for him. I desire to ask whether it will be agreeable to him to yield to a motion to adjourn. "Perfectly," replied Mr. Jones. "I am very tired; I will consider it a favor.' 'Now, Mr. President." continued Mr. Voorhees, "in the last seventy-seven hours this body has been in session fifty-eight hours, and we have been discharging great public duty. With the concurrence of and upon consultation with the friends of the pending measure, I have a motion to make at this hour. Before I do so, however, I desire to correct any misapprehension that may prevail in some minds. There are very eager minds in certain directions just at this time. I remember reading once, with great interest, an account of the battle of the first commander of the American navy, John Paul Jones, off the coast of Scotland, by moonlight, with the Serapis and her allies. When the British com mander asked him whether he surrendered e said, in reply, 'I have only begun to ight.' If there is anybody who thinks that he friends and advocates of this bill have surrendered, or have it in contemplation, I

lesire to answer, in the language of the mmortal hero of salt seas, that we have only begun the fight, and with that I move that the Senate now adjourn." The moadjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Resolutions Regarding the Union Pacific Receivership Passed. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-Chairman Reilly, of the Pacific railroad committee, presented and had adopted in the House to-day a resolution which, after reciting the fact that the Union Pacific railroad had passed into the hands of a receiver, called upon the Attorney General to inform the House whether the government of the United States had any notice of or was made a party to the receivership proceedings; whether such proceedings are valid in law as against the United States in its relation to said company and in any way affect the interests of the United States in said company, and further, what action he has taken or proposes to take in the premises, and whether any legislation is necessary in order to take action to protect and secure the indebtedness of said company to the United States. Mr. Pickler's bill making South Dakota one judicial district was also passed. Mr. Weadock called up the bill to amend the act of 1872 requiring that not less than \$100 worth of work should be done on every mining claim under penalty of forfeiture His bill suspends the act until 1896, provided that the person desiring the benefits of the act shall file record of their intention to hold and work said claim. Mr. Weadock explained that owing to the great depression in mining districts many claimants were obliged to leave their claims to seek work. and this bill was designed to relieve them from the forfeiture of their claims for the next three years. Passed. The debate on the McCreary bill was then resumed. Mr. Maguire taking the floor to complete the speech he began yesterday.

At no time during the day were there more than one hundred members present. and the discussion of the bill for the suspension, for six months, of the provisions of the Geary Chinese exclusion bill, was rather dreary and uninteresting. It was participated in by Messrs. Maguire, Outh-waite, Everett, Herman., Sibley, Mahon, Williams, of Mississippi, and Helborn. Without disposing of the bill the House, at o'clock, adjourned.

Associate Justice Brown Injured. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-Associate Justice Henry R. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, was severely cut on the right temple last evening while attempting to close one of the heavy plate-glass windows of his new home on the northwest corner of Sixteenth street and Riggs Place. A heavy piece of glass cut an ugly gash an inch and a half long, severing the artery, and but for immediate attention the wound would have proved fatal. As it was the Justice lost considerable blood and was in an extremely weak condition last evening. though his physicians pronounce him out of danger this morning.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.-J. W. Dickson was to-day appointed postmaster at Hynsdale, Morgan county, Indiana, vice Jos. Doree, resigned; also, Mary T. Glennan, vote on the question that the Senate should not excuse Mr. Dubois from voting, and on the roll call the lack of a quorum was senator Brice who is occupying his Lack Senator Brice, who is occupying his Lafayette Square mansion, will shortly be joined by his family, who are now at their

purpose of consulting with the Supreme Lodge of this jurisdiction as to the ar-rangements which are to be made for the reception of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, next / August. Colonel 'Coggins, commander, says the General may arrive

GLASS-WORKERS' STRIKE.

Employers Will Endeavor to Operate with Nonunion Men.

Special to the Indianapelis Journal.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14. - Monday morning will witness the inauguration of the fight between the United States Glass Company and the American Flint-glass Workers' Union. At an early hour as possible the officials of the firm will light the fires in King's factory on South Eighteenth street, and thereafter endeavor to operate it with nonunion men. Monday is the last day, according to the circular issued by the company, upon which old employes may apply for work. That the men will not seek their old positions is certain, as, acting under orders from the union, they are already on strike. Yesterday officials of the company were quite reticent, the only information obtainable being that the factory would start. From another source it was reliably ascertained that the management had secured some nonunion men who had worked in the tumbler factory at Rochester. These men will be on hand. The cots as well as cooking utensils are already in place in the factory, and the nonunionites may use the factory as a boarding house during the trouble. The request for additional police protection made to-day by President Pagley may be granted, but South-side glass-blowers say there is no danger of the unionists interfering in any manner what-ever. The strike, which begins to-morrow, will be the first that has occurred in the flint-glass houses of this city since 1887. At that time the same manufacturers now arrayed against the union made the fight. After a struggle lasting five months the men gained their point. Since then the scales have each year been amicably arranged.

STILL IN THE RING.

John L. Sullivan Wants to Fight Mitchell if He Bests Corbett.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 14.-In an interview here, P. J. Kennedy, John L. Sullivan's advance manager, said that the exchampion is not drinking a drop now. When asked if he would ever enter the ring again, Mr. Kennedy said: "Well, I'll tell you how it is. If Mitchell whips Corbett in their coming scrap, Sullivan is going after the Englishman. He told me so confidentially, and the fact is known to but a few of his intimate friends. He is in better condition than people think, and his legs are not gone. He can get in fighting order in six months, and Charles Mitchell will have to kill him before Sullivan will allow the championship to leave the United States."

MORGUE ROBBED.

Everything Movable Taken by Sneaks, Except Three Corpses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.-Shortly after midnight this morning the city morgue was robbed of everything movable, except three corpses. The morgue is always open, and it was during the temporary absence of the keeper that the sneaks made the haul. Clothing, office furnishings, dissecting tools and plaster casts of Preller and Maxwell were taken. The work was done quickly and the loss is considerable.

RAILWAY RECEIVERSHIPS.

Union Pacific Employes Now Have No Contract with the Road. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 14.-No assurances of Receiver Clark that they will not know the difference are required to keep the Union Pacific employes in anything approaching a cheerful frame of mind regarding the action in court. General Manager Dickinson told the engineers' committee when it came to ask him about modifications of the schedule that it had no schedule existing with the receivers, and he has told others that it was true of all schedules, contracts or agreements with organized labor. The employes say that they will assume that hours and pay will remain as they are or not less until they get an intimation other-wise. Then they will call upon the receiv-ers and learn where they stand. In an in-terview Mr. Clark said he regarded all or-

dinary contracts off. A representative of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, says the men are at the mercy of the court, and until something definite is heard from the general manager they cannot tell what will be the result of the receivership. "The wage question," he said, "will not be considered by the receivers for several weeks yet, I but I feel satisfied that when final action is taken the men will be treated fairly Of course, I recognize that we are now servants of the federal court, acting through the receivers, and I know the power back of the court, but I cannot believe Mr. Clark or Mr. Mink will be parties in any considerable reduction, because they have the power to make the reduction. Of course as soon as consistent a delegation of our union will call upon Mr. Clark and ascertain just where we stand in relation to the company." What action the engineers will take now that their schedule has been abrogated is a much mooted question in labor circles. For that matter all the trades are in the same hazy condition, and until affairs assume adifferent shape the Federation of Labor on the Union Pacific will prosecute a vigilant search to ascertain

"where they are at." The N. Y., P. & O.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.-An application for the appointment of receivers for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, in conjunction with the Erie receivers, was argued to-day in the United States Court in this city. The action was instanced by an apprehension on the part of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohlo that the property is being allowed to depreciate in value, with a view of its passing into the hands of the Erie at a nominal figure. The defense argues that the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, Instead of having been neglected, has been vastly improved, \$1,000,000 having been expended on it during the past ten years.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, of Bering sea fame, Judge Williamson, of Cleveland,

and F. B. Jennings, of New York, represent Receivers John King and D. G. Mc-Cullough, of the Erie; W. W. McFarland, of New York, represents the New York. Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Company; Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney-general of the United States, of Philadelphia represents T. L. Park, the original receiver of the Erie road, and Judge Stevenson Burk, of Cleveland, represents the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley. The court will probably render its decision Monday.

The Northern Pacific. MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.-An order has

been issued by Judge Jenkins granting the application of the Northern Pacific receivers for authority to ratify the lease made Dec. 14, 1892, by the Northern Pacific Ter-minal Company of Oregon to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Navigation Company and the Oregon & California Railroad Company. The receivers are also authorized to ratify the agreement entered into June 3, 1890, between the ter-minal company, the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Short-line, the Utah Northern and the Southern Pacific. This enables the work of completing the extensive terminals at Portland. So far the sum of \$332,500 has been spent on the terminals. The lease is for a period of fifty years, and the rental is a sum sufficient to pay all interest and sinking fund charges, taxes and assessment. Judge Jenkins's order directs the receivers to pay the terminal company the sum of \$24,500 now due, and also monthly install-ments of \$5,000, to become due under the flooded, wharves swept away and houses contracts. The receivers are to take the unroofed, and from 10 to 15 per cent. of terminal company's bonds at 90 and hold them as part of the trust estate.

K. and I. Bridge Company. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14 .- The Kentucky & 000 and owned entirely by Louisville par-ties, passed into the hands of a receiver to-day. Default of interest in first and second mortgage bonds, amounting to \$40,000, made this step necessary. Judge Barr, of the Federal Court, appointed John McLeod

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Great Damage Along the Atlantic and on the Big Lakes.

Many Small Vessels Blown Ashore, a Large Number of Buildings Flooded and Some Wrecked.

HIGH TIDES IN THE SOUTH

One Million Dollars' Loss to Baltimore Oyster Packers.

Twenty-One Persons Drowned at Magnolia Beach, S. C .- Wharves Wrecked by Huge Waves.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.-The storm was particularly severe in eastern Pennsylvania. In this city scores of houses were unroofed and the walls of many partially constructed buildings blown down. The Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, which is being constructed at Belgrade street and Allegheny avenue, was damaged to the extent of \$20,000. While the gale was at its height, the stone wall on the east side of the edifice was blown inward and two huge blocks of stone crashed through the temporary roof and into the basement, smashing the pews and pulpit and reducing to splinters a costly new organ. The ship Ivy of Bath, Me., broke from her moorings, and, crashing into a stone pier at the old navy yard, was badly damaged. The grand stand of the University of Pennsylvania athletic grounds was blown down. Fire and police wires throughout the city were rendered inoperative by trees and other obstacles falling across them. The officials of the telegraph companies announced late in the day that the wires were in fairly good shape, and that communication in all directions has practically been restored.

In the vicinity of Lancaster nearly all the roads were blockaded with fallen trees. The wind blew with terrific force, and demolished tobacco sheds and outbuildings by the score. A high brick stack at D. B. Landis & Son's grain elevator was blown across the tracks of the Lancaster & Reading railroad, and travel was delayed for several hours. At York two inches of rain fell and the electric light wires set fire to a warehouse in the business center of the city. Timely discovery prevented a serious blaze. At Easton many telephones were burned out by electric-light wires and general damage was done. The storm was also severe in New Jer-

sey. At Burlington the wind demolished Johnson's stove factory. Electric light wires were torn from their fastenings and the city was left in total darkness. The yachts Carrie Enger and Blue Bird were blown ashore at Egg Harbor and a number of oyster boats on the Muliya river were badly damaged. The brigantine branch of the Reading railroad was washed out in many places and the tide carried hundreds of tons of hay off the meadows.

HIGHEST TIDE EVER KNOWN. The Oldest Inhabitant of Wilming-

ton, N. C., Never Saw the Like. WILMINGTON; N. C., Oct. 14.-The oldest inhabitant was forced to admit that the terrific outburst of wind and wave that swept through the city yesterday surpassed any storm in his day or generation. Thursday night was stormy. There were fitful showers and violent gusts of wind that foretokened the furious gale that followed with the early morning, and that increased as the day wore on, until the climax of the big blow was reached near mid day. The wind started in from the southeast and held in this quarter until about 2 p. m., when it gradually veered around the southwest, and the rest of the gale was from this direction, the wind blowing with diminishing force after nightfall until about 10 o'clock, when it 'subsided to almost a perfect calm, and the "big blow" of 1893 passed into history.

The tide was the highest known even in the memory of the most antiquated resident, being sixteen inches above the highwater mark registered and recorded in 1853. which had surpassed all previous known records, it is believed, since the deluge. On the river the scene was almost terrible in its grandeur. The waves dashed with tremendous force against the warehouses and sides of vessels, throwing clouds of spray high into the air. The tide came in with mighty force and swiftness, covering the lowlands opposite the city and stretching in an unbroken sea across the rice fields as far as the eye could reach. The treubled stream, as it swept by the city, bore or its broad bosom an immense quantity of wreckage, broken gangways, trunks of trees drifting boats and thousands of sticks of timber, washed from the timber pens at the sawmills. There was little shipping in port, and nearly all rode through the gale in safety. The city wharves at the foot of West Water street were washed up and the wharf on the north side of the dock was landed bodily on Water street. The fire wharves at the foot of Princess and Chestnut streets were also badly damaged, and will cost the city a considerable sum to rebuild. At the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad wharf the flood covered everything and some damage resulted to goods belonging to merchants and awaiting removal. The Wilmington compress warehouse was also flooded, water standing from six to eight inches on the floor. There were about three thousand bales of cotton in the warehouse, all of which is damaged to some extent by water. At the Champion compress the damage was comparatively slight, only a few bales of cotton being in the water. Telegraph, telephone and electric wires were in a tangle. Ore of the small spires of the First Presbyterian Church was blown down about 3 o'clock. People were passing when it fell, and some persons barely escaped being At Southport the storm was much more

severe than here. The custom house building and nearly all the wharves were washed away. Many residences, warehouses and other buildings were badly damaged. The brick foundation of the Oak Island lighthouse was undermined and the nouse settled down in the sand. At Ocean View all the large pavillions and many cottages were either swept away or more or less dam-The loss will probably reach \$10,000 there. No serious disasters to shipping are yet reported, but it is feared some sad : tories will be received to-morrow. The only loss of life was reported from Sarson, where a tree fell on a house of a farmer named Lane and crushed two of his children to death. The total loss in this immediate section will probably reach \$150,000.

FLORIDA WIND SWEPT.

Towns Flooded by the Waters of the Storm-Tossed Atlantic.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 14.-Tidings of damage by yesterday's storm along the east coast of Florida are just beginning to come in. All along Indian and Hillsboro rivers the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Towns along the banks are the oranges blown from the trees. Between New Symrnia is a stretch of two miles of marsh through which Hillsboro river winds its tortuous length. Between Indiana bridge property, bonded for \$2,000,- this marsh valley and the ocean is a barrier of sand hills. The ocean swept over the hills and marshes and invaded the towns. Three small houses were washed away and Frank Sam's sportsman's hotel was unroofed. The wind blew the water in Indian river southward, backing it up at